

## MORE PRACTICAL EDUCATION OF OUR SCHOOL CHILDREN REQUIRED TO OFFSET RADICALISM IN CANADA

### OUR MONTHLY TRADE REVIEW

Few changes of a radical nature appear in the current budget which was adopted by the House of Commons on May 23rd. The notable features are the reduction in the British Preferential Tariff and in the duty on certain specific commodities the lowering of the maximum stamp tax on cheques, and the changes in the operation of the Sales Tax.

The provision for an increase in tariff preference to Great Britain contains an interesting condition, namely, that goods must enter Canada direct from British ports. Such a measure obviously aims to increase direct importations with a view to assisting the Canadian carriers, and also to further the development of Canadian ports. The reductions, which amount to 10 per cent of the former preferential rate, incidentally, does not apply to goods admitted under the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement of 1920.

The most notable tariff reductions are on sugar, cigarettes and certain classes of machinery. In the original statement of the budget it was proposed that the dumping duty on sugar should not apply when the home consumption price of sugar at the point of shipment in Canada was more than eight cents per pound, but subsequently it was decided to make the dumping duty operative up to three-quarters of a cent per pound. Tariff increases, on the other hand, are provided for on such commodities as artificial silk fabrics.

Probably the most important change in taxation, as stated above, is the lowering of the maximum stamp tax on cheques and bills of exchange from \$2 to \$1. This is a consequence undoubtedly of the disfavor with which this tax was looked upon by the business community who charged that, in addition to being a burden, the tax diverted much business to the United States, chiefly in border cities.

The change in the operation of the Sales Tax is directed to making the tax more certain as well as more easily understood. The tax is now to be collected at the source, from manufacturers and also on imports, all at 6 per cent. In addition, provision is made to prevent double taxation by the payment of taxes on materials used in the manufacturing process, only on completion of that process.

**The Business Cycle (1).**

As the nations progress commercially and economically, and as the problems arising out of the rapid advance in industrial technique grow more intricate, it becomes ever more urgent that some means should be found, if not to control, at least to mitigate the effects of the upward and downward swings of business cycles which are ordinarily called business cycles. The human race has constructed an intensely complicated process, which like the monster in "Frankenstein," has, to a degree at least, slipped beyond the control of its maker, and we periodically pass through a series of up and down movements which are attended by intense suffering, unemployment and loss. As international relations become closer, the trade cycle naturally becomes wider in scope, and the vibrations which arise from a disturbance in one country are usually felt throughout the world. Not only is their influence felt by large manufacturing industries and financial corporations, but also by business and professional men in all classes of society.

The most potent weapon in combating the detrimental effects of the business cycle is an understanding of the factors which enter into the cause of these movements. A systematic study of the situation, made possible by the use of statistics, has given us a knowledge of the characteristics and frequency of the cyclical movements during at least a century. Formerly, the causes of such movements were not well understood, and they were frequently explained by various spurious theories such as the "sun spot" theory, but within recent years the tendency has been to seek the causal factors within the industrial and commercial systems themselves, rather than looking for external causes. It is our present purpose to set down the characteristics of the trade cycle, and in our next issue to outline the methods, as far known, of controlling the movements. Although the extent of the movements vary somewhat in different countries, being more in evidence, for example, in Great Britain, Germany and the United States than in France, and somewhat less, evident in Canada than in more highly industrialized countries, the general movements are the same. For convenience,

therefore, we shall start our analysis at the point at which business seems to stand today with special reference to the United States and Canada.

**The Period of Expansion.**

One of the interesting features of the business cycle is that each phase contains within itself factors which automatically terminate that particular phase and bring on the succeeding one. In our last issue we pointed out that the present movement in the United States resulted naturally from the period of depression and liquidation which ended only a few months ago. The characteristics of that period were low prices, small profits, liberal bank reserves and a hesitancy in establishing new business enterprises. Such a situation naturally leads to a wearing down of the available surplus of goods, and in the lines in which a shortage first exists, increased activity will first take place. Retailers begin to experience increased demand for their goods. As a result they begin to increase their orders with the wholesalers who must consequently augment their orders from the manufacturers. All along the line additional labour is required, and the purchasing power of the community thus becomes greater. Such a movement inevitably becomes cumulative. A feeling of optimism displaces the pessimistic outlook of the previous months and, with this change, future buying increases as the opportunity of making larger profits becomes greater. Employers are willing to pay higher prices for labor and materials rather than run the risk of being unable to fill their orders. Meanwhile the increased demand gives rise to higher prices. Wages, discount rates and speculative stock quotations rise during the movement, and each increase causes others to increase. Thus all along the line business expands, optimism increases, and prices rise at an accelerating rate.

**The Critical Period of Business.**

Such a movement cannot obviously continue indefinitely. Normally there must be a fairly exact adjustment between co-relevant factors in business such as supply and demand for goods, bank reserves and demand liabilities, the cost of living and the money income of consumers. Such an adjustment naturally exists during the period of expansion, but increasing demand for goods cannot continue indefinitely, and there comes a time when a mal-adjustment takes place, and not only do prices cease to rise, but slight reverses begin to take place. At this point optimism commences to wane. Overhead costs have continued to decrease in relation to unit cost of output, but this decrease reaches a limit. The efficiency of labor has begun to decline on account of overtime work and unusually high wages, and the efficiency of management also becomes taxed to fill the increased orders. Then again the supply of available funds for the purchase of bonds, mortgages etc., is unable to keep pace with the rapidly enlarging demand. The available loan fund of the banks cannot expand indefinitely. Money has been spent lavishly and savings bank deposits have thus suffered. It is at this point that the confidence of the community is in the greatest danger of breaking. The failure of a large business concern or any similar catastrophe may very easily induce a sudden financial panic, which, like the panic of 1907 in the United States, may paralyze business and cripple industry with alarming rapidity. This, however, occurs only in extreme cases. Since the establishment of the Federal Reserve System in the United States, such a panic is much less probable. As prosperity approaches its peak, normally, a marked contrast develops between the business prospects of different enterprises. Some are already operating with their resources strained to the breaking point and these are the first to go down. It is now only a question of time until the period of liquidation sets in.

**The Period of Depression.**

The general outlook of the business public has gradually changed. The problem of maintaining one's position rather than of seeking to enlarge profits becomes the dominant issue. The volume of new orders continues to decline, and, in general, expansion has given place to contraction. There is a gradual decline rather than a rise in the security and commodity markets. Unemployment begins to become general. Banks have gradually refused to expand their loans further, and the policy of contraction goes hand in hand with forced suspensions and bankruptcies. As the purchasing power of the community declines, collections become more difficult. Depression gradually spreads throughout the entire field of business and industry, and this depression is cumulative, since

every reduction in employment means a decrease in consumer's demand. During this period prices continue to decline and forced sales increase. Wholesale prices usually decline more rapidly than retail, and prices of raw materials than those of manufactured goods. All these factors have tended to check enterprise and to spread pessimism. In duration, the period is approximately equal to the period of expansion. The liquidation period, as the name implies, brings business to that point where costs and prices are at a minimum. The problem of when this point will be reached is the second uncertain factor in the business cycle. The value of this period is that it induces the reorganization of enterprises which have become insolvent, or which have been running outside the margin of safety. Bad debts are written off and depreciated values written down. At the same time the visible supply of goods gradually becomes exhausted. All these factors combined are paving the way, as we have shown, for the beginning of the up swing. They prepare the way for new business effort and enthusiasm, and slowly, or suddenly, the depression merges into business expansion, at which point we commenced our discussion of the cycle.

In attempting to review the factors which enter into the cause of the business cycle, we have not discussed purely physical phenomena such as crop failures, nor have we referred to the large part played by wars in these movements. Such factors tend to disturb the rhythmical movements, bringing on one or another phase of the cycle sooner than would otherwise be the case.

We shall endeavour in the next issue to outline the progress which has been made in the effort to stabilize business and thus eliminate the extremes of the upswing and the downswing.

**The Sugar Situation.**

The newspapers throughout the United States and Canada have recently devoted a good deal of space to a discussion of the price of sugar and to whether or not this price is justified. The discussion has been provoked largely by the action of the United States Government in seeking an injunction to close the Sugar Exchange as an organization permitting operations which had the effect of a conspiracy to increase the price of sugar. This injunction was denied, but it is intimated that the Government may appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court. In the meantime, several representatives of the Government have used very immoderate language in publicly putting forward their views. Taking their cue from the Government's attitude, various women's organizations have advocated a boycott of sugar. These actions, while not affecting the price, have undoubtedly resulted in a sub-normal demand and a very important decrease in the available supply. The action of the Government and statements credited to Government representatives have led to a letter of protest being sent to President Harding, signed by practically the whole sugar trade of the United States, strongly resenting the charges made. In Canada a committee of the House of Commons recently conducted an investigation into the price of sugar, and in the budget brought down on May 11th, the general tariff on raw sugar was reduced from \$1.687 to \$1.287 per hundred pounds, and the British preferential tariff from .8575 cents to 45 cents per hundred pounds. On the other hand, the Chancellor of the British Exchequer, in presenting his recent budget, declined to reduce the very heavy tax on sugar entering Great Britain, giving as his reason, that, in his opinion, the statistical position was so strong that a reduction in the duties was likely to lead to a further increase in the world price of the raw product rather than to a reduction in the price of refined in Great Britain.

With so much attention being given to this product, it is timely to review the circumstances leading up to the present situation, and also to the present statistical position. On February 12th, 1923, the United States Department of Commerce published a statement, calling attention to a shortage in supplies as against anticipated consumption. Their estimate of world consumption for the present year was placed at 19,035,000 tons and production was placed at 18,308,000 tons. The publication of this statement coincided with an increase in one week in the C. & F. (New York) price of Cuban raw sugar from 3 1/2 cents to 5 1/2 cents per pound. We believe this statement to have been an accurate estimate of the situation so far as it could be judged on the date on which it was published. The world's production for the present year is estimated by Messrs. Willett & Gray under date of May 24th at 18,167,876 tons. These figures include an estimate for Cuba of 4,000,000 tons. The latter figure is too high, as we are convinced that the actual production will be at least 400,000 tons less. According to the Government statement, the final world carryover at the end of last year was 1,290,000 tons—a reduction of 500,000 tons from the end of the previous year. It will therefore be seen that if production does not considerably exceed present estimates, consumption must be restricted, and, taking this into consideration, also the high purchasing power of the United States and Canada at the present time, it would seem that the present price is not excessive, and that it is unnecessary to look beyond the statistical position to find the reason for this price.

### BOTH TEACHERS AND CHILDREN SHOULD DEVOTE PART OF THEIR TIME EACH DAY TO THE READING OF CURRENT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS TO FURTHER CHILD'S EDUCATION ALONG PRACTICAL AND SANE LINES.

Reviewing the activities of the "Industrial Disturbers" in Canada during the past few months, we begin to realize what a firm hold their propaganda has taken upon the workers of the country and their families. They have displayed a crafty form of ingenuity in their methods of spreading discontent and upheaval in industries' ranks, and, as pointed out in previous issues of The Canadian Labor Press, they are spreading their network of discontent among those most susceptible to evil influences. It is bad enough to try to palm off their "bunk" on mature minds but they do not stop at that; they have a "Young Communist League" to poison the minds of young men just commencing in the field of industry and have established schools for the teaching of disloyalty to the children. Indeed, Communism is an insidious evil which is anything but dying out. It is just as hard in Canada as in the United States to convince the average citizen that there is a constant growing group of individuals plotting against our system of government. Witness the investigation into Russian Communist propaganda in the United States. It is an eye-opener. Wade H. Ellis, formerly assistant attorney-general, who aided the Senate in its probe, instanced the fact that there are four hundred periodicals, daily, weekly or monthly, with a combined circulation around 5,000,000 which are openly or publicly advocating violent sedition and insurrection by force of arms against the government of the country.

This situation is appalling, and we believe that the time has come when it is not only necessary that the children of Canada receive a theoretical education, but that they should also be in possession of a practical one and this practical education should include the reading and digesting of articles and items on current events appearing in newspapers and periodicals of sound construction. A few minutes spent each day at school in real thinking on the practical every day occurrences that go to make up life, would gradually mould the character of the child so that when the time arrives for the boy or girl to share in the responsibilities of the nation, they will at least be equipped with a fundamental knowledge of those matters which enter into our daily activities. By instilling in their minds the principles of sound citizenship, they will avoid the pitfalls of radicalism, and thereby materially increase their own prosperity and contentment as well as the general welfare of Canada.

Under our present system a boy or girl to be equipped with a knowledge of the principles of Governmental, Industrial and Financial affairs, must follow up a costly and intricate schooling extending into the universities, which is only available for the few having the time and the means to do so. This course of study should be incorporated into the curriculum of every public school in Canada and should be prepared in a condensed and practical form, and open to every school child of poor and rich alike. The study should be commenced by easy stages, and gradually increased so that if it is necessary for the scholar to start to work at the end of the public school career, he will be equipped with that knowledge which is so necessary for his advancement in the industrial world; and this is where our newspapers and periodicals can play an important part, for are they not a moving picture of current events and reflect the intricate workings of our country?

At the present time, the child would have his breakfast or move. And in this particular, at least, girls would do well to imitate him. At lunch, however, they may bring a cold lunch with them, have a lukewarm lunch brought to them, go home for a lunch or dinner, or eat in the cafeteria.

A "brought" lunch must be eaten somewhere. In some places and under some circumstances it can be eaten out of door comfortably, without being contaminated by flies or dirt. Generally, however, it must be eaten indoors, either in a room set aside for this and other purposes (such as recreation) or in the work-room. To eat in the recreation room interferes with its use by those for whose benefit it was set aside. To eat in the work room prevents the complete airing that is so important after several hours of occupation; it interferes with the sweeping of the dust that has accumulated in the morning hours and that unless removed, will continue, with accumulation, to be breathed all afternoon; it exposes the food to dust that settles fast when the air is comparatively quiet and is always unwholesome and often dangerous, to the disease germs with which the air is laden, and to flies, which stay after the lunch is cleared away. These dangers are not imaginary. The weight of evidence now seems to indicate that tuberculosis (for instance) is often a "hand to mouth" disease and is carried to the lungs by way of the stomach as well as by the breath. This is particularly true of forms of tuberculosis other than that affecting the lungs but may be true of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Eating in a modern factory cafeteria or in a clean restaurant is usually much the most wholesome way of getting lunch. A plant cafeteria is usually well ventilated (at the beginning of the meal, anyway), is free from dust, and is screened more or less effectively against flies. The food is commonly clean and well cooked. Finally, to go to a cafeteria induces most people to wash their hands; it promotes fellowship; it gives valuable recreation; and it tends to make one cheerful.

As for food—well, one important thing is to avoid the things one gets at home. Home cooking tends to sameness and nearly always lacks some element that it ought to have. Buy something different. As a general thing hot food is best.

Meat for sedentary workers is inadvisable at lunch, unless lunch is really dinner; meat once a day is usually enough for most people. Fruit, vegetables, and salads are excellent. Pies, cream puffs, eclairs, etc., are all right in their place, but should never be allowed to take the place of better foods. Sweets drag the appetite for a time but leave one hungry and often feeling faint before the day is over. A bowl of soup with crackers or bread costs about what a piece of pie and a cup of coffee does; but soup, if properly made and eaten with bread and butter will sustain and the other will not. The pie satisfies more quickly, but those who chat with somebody while they eat, and therefore eat slowly, are likely to find that the soup has satisfied them by the time they get through, and they are practically certain to find themselves better satisfied an hour later than if they had spent the same money for frothy meringues.

While unemployment as a whole has declined during the year throughout Germany, an unusually large percentage of unemployment is found in the domestic servant class, whose situation has gone from bad to worse from the point of view of real wages and relative demand.

**INDIA.**

A so-called "Workmen's Compensation Act," based on the workmen's compensation laws of England, but with appropriate changes to meet Indian conditions, has been recently passed and given the assent of the Governor General of India.

**NORWAY.**

Norwegian immigrants in the United States sent home, during the year 1922, monies amounting to \$177,631, the bulk of which is regarded by the Norwegian Department of Commerce as bona-fide wage remittances.

**RUSSIA.**

According to the resolution of the People's Commissariat of Labor, a system of rationing for the unemployed has been devised, whereby high class skilled workmen will receive full rations; skilled workmen and non-skilled workmen who have been employed not less than five years will receive two-thirds of a ration; while all other workmen, who have been in employ from three to five years, will receive one-half of a ration.

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### KEEPING WELL IN SUMMER

"What one should do to keep well in the summer," says Surgeon General H. S. Cumming, of the U. S. Public Health Service, "depends on what one has been doing during the winter." As winter occupations are infinitely varied it may seem at first blush that this dictum calls for equally varied summer programmes. However, most occupations fall into certain groups which call for corresponding vacations.

"For instance, most men and an increasing number of women work hard all winter and take a vacation when summer comes. On the other hand, large groups of men and women, farmers for instance, work hard all summer and take a vacation, if they ever get one, in the winter, when farm work is slack. Most women work hard in their own homes, and they too have earned a vacation, though their right to it is not always acknowledged. Some men and women appear not to work at all and would probably be very angry if any one accused them of working. These also need a vacation, but very few of them get a real one.

"A vacation should mean very different things to these different classes. A clerk, for instance, should do something that would make him use his muscles, though not to excess, and an iron mill worker something that would enable him to rest his body. A girl who has been typewriting or packing cigarettes or cooking in somebody else's home should use her vacation in outdoor sports such as playing tennis or something like that. A tired wife and mother should rest by getting away from husband and children, soothing her nerves by chatting with other women, and having a few moments of genuine privacy. A "society" girl who really works about as hard as anybody in the service of the Goddess of Pleasure and is probably—temporarily at least—sick of tea and men and other girls, would do well to attend a Summer Normal school, where she would at least get a brand new outlook on life—unless she has courage enough to get a job in a factory, where, if she was not too haughty some "factory girl" might take pity on her and teach her the ropes.

"The usual prescription for a vacation is exercise in the open air. Such advice assumes that exercise in the open air is the one important thing that most workers do not get. That is, of course, true in regard to many persons, but it is not true in regard to many others—farmers, street cleaners and chauffeurs, for instance. Anybody who has been spending his or her winter evenings in stuffy rooms studying, playing cards, dancing, or just nodding, should by all means get out into the open air in the summer. A truck driver, on the other hand, might well spend his vacation indoors.

"Exercise, particularly in the open air, is valuable, and indeed, essential to continued good health. Exercise, however, looks chiefly to physical and ignores mental health; and mental health is now considered to be about as important as physical health. Millions of persons, women in par-

### Tabloid of International Labor News

**LATVIA.**

Krull machine factory workmen of Riga, after asking for a two hundred per cent increase of wages, went on strike, making it probable that the factory will shut down entirely.

**POLAND.**

As a result of industrial expansion unemployment in Poland showed a large decrease for 1922, the decrease during the year being from 219,368 to 75,262. The first quarter of 1923, however, shows a climb in unemployment figures up to 117,343, due, principally, to the seasonal employment of February and March.

**SPAIN.**

Labor agitation in Lisbon, on account of demands of from 30 per cent to 50 per cent increase in workmen's compensation, culminated during the past month in strikes of stevedores, bakers, metal workers, wood workers, and carpenters. Delays in shipping and unloading, and scarcity of foodstuffs in the city markets were the principal difficulties affecting the public interests on account of the strikes.

**SWEDEN.**

Arbitration in the building material industry has been successful and the laborers have gone back to work in all factories with the exception of one.

**CANADA.**

Canadian authorities report a movement of many people from the maritime provinces to the United States. Fuel shortage, high prices of coal, high wages and an increasing demand for labour in the United States are given as the principal causes of the Exodus.

**GERMANY.**

Members of the Association of Landowners of the Province of Brandenburg have voted to take into their homes 50,000 children from the territory occupied by the French.

Unfavorable labor conditions in the Breslau district became slightly worse during the past month, with the number seeking employment increasing by 3,000.

At the present time seventy-five concerns, of which two-thirds are textile plants, are working on reduced hours at Chemnitz. Labor leaders maintain that operators have made the time reductions in an arbitrary way, and predict serious controversies in the near future.

With a relatively small amount of tonnage, German steamship companies have found it possible to re-new regular service to almost every part of the world.

According to the increasing number of persons receiving community aid in Stuttgart, unemployment is steadily increasing. The menace of unemployment has been further increased by the inability of 340 factories employing 24,000 workers to operate on a full time schedule.

### FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Food, as far as the vast majority of women industrial workers are concerned, means "lunch," says the U. S. Public Health Service. What they eat in the morning and in the evening depends very largely on conditions over which some other woman has control. Taken as a whole they have very little choice.

About the only rule that can be laid down is to eat something and not to rush to work without eating anything. Hundreds of working women, mostly young girls, do this nearly every day. No boy would do it twice;

### TUBERCULOSIS IN PORTO RICO

The laboring classes in Porto Rico suffer greatly from tuberculosis, says Dr. J. G. Townsend of the U. S. Public Health Service, who recently returned to the United States after a five months study of the tuberculosis situation in the island. The tuberculosis death rate is a little more than 200 per hundred thousand. This is greater than that of any State in the union except Colorado, where the tuberculosis death rate is of course enormously increased by the constant immigration of tuberculosis patients, for whom there is no longer any hope. In Porto Rico, moreover, the tuberculosis death rate of the well-to-do classes is very much lower than that of the laboring classes. In the industrial cities on the practically level coast belt it averages about 8 per cent of the total death rate; in the mountainous central portion it is less, averaging about 4 per cent, except in certain industrial towns, especially those dependent on the tobacco industry. The death rate for industrial women is higher than that for men. This condition, is the exact opposite of that in the United States and is supposed to be due to the fact that in Porto Rico industrial women are also wives, mothers and housekeepers.

These high rates are not due to the climate, which is delightful and healthful, but to the conditions under which the poorer classes live. A survey of more than a thousand houses occupied by the laboring classes in seven of the larger cities on the island reveals that practically all of them consist of two rooms and a shelter an average of six persons. Each room has an average floor space of less than a hundred square feet; and the total air space is considerably less than ten thousand cubic feet; as the one window and the door are kept closed all night long to keep out the greatly dreaded "night air," this 10,000 cubic feet has to suffice for three persons for about eight hours. As Rosenau estimates that to keep healthy a man weighing about 160 pounds requires about 2,400 cubic feet of fresh air, renewed every hour, the state of air in these rooms after being occupied all night by three persons may be imagined. Such conditions are, of course, ideal for the transmission of tuberculosis.

The usual diet of the people for the most part is also ideal for the pro-



# Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press



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## RADICALISM IN OUR SCHOOLS.

The urgent need for more practical education of our children along sane and sensible lines as outlined in the front page article of the Canadian Labor Press in this issue, is more forcibly impressed upon our minds through a startling disclosure of an alleged existence of "Bolshevism" in our Universities. It is claimed that practically every Canadian University and several of the more important schools, have been used as recruiting grounds by agitators, and three Canadian undergraduate societies have been formed as a result of this propaganda. It has also been necessary to take action in the United States against this evil doctrine and to combat propaganda that is stirring up Americans against British; labor against capital, and so on down the line, hitting at every phase of our moral, social and industrial life.

## THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION

While we are consistent advocates of fair play on the part of employees with their employers and wish to bring about a state of complete union between the two, believing that without this unity, Canadian Industry cannot prosper and grow, we do not desire that it should become a one-sided game, and that labor should do all the "co-operating." It is really up to the "Captains of Industry" to set a good example and show the way; it would be well for them to remember that for many years, the men who execute the orders of the Captains have considered their natural adversaries. It is therefore, up to the employers to show their employees that this is not so and aim to win the confidence of those who are helping to make profits for the institution. This cannot be accomplished overnight, and there are bound to be a few who still believe that "revolution is better than evolution." But employers should be patient and have foresight enough to keep the ultimate goal in sight and realize that one without the other is a failure and that there are underhand forces continually at work to keep the willing and ambitious individual from reaching the ideal situation, and it is only by a constant process of weeding out that the "chaff can be separated from the wheat" and thus eventually bring about one hundred per cent perfect conditions.

And one other lesson that both Capital and Labor must learn is that the old days of "Might is Right" are gone. By this we mean that when through economic conditions there is a surplus of labor, Capital must not use this surplus to its own advantage to grind down and trample on its employees who have served faithfully, and to ignore the rights of labor in its trying ordeal. Nor vice versa, should Labor use a shortage of man power to force unreasonable demands on employers, for by such actions on the part of either employer or employee they are only cutting off their right hand support, and one small misdemeanor on the part of either one is never forgotten by the other, and makes it much more difficult for an amicable understanding to be arrived at.

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Happiness—the happiness that comes with times of plenty again surrounds us. Returning booms in all lines of business endeavour find all men eager to be up and doing. A spirit of peaceful purpose pervades mankind and inspires employer, employee, owner and laborer to work toward the fulfilment of their hearts desires—and the embodiment of that spirit shall be WORK and more WORK.

Work is a blessing in disguise.

It is the very foundation upon which rests the elaborate temple of our civilization. Success is a dream which only work can bring to realization.

And work is the panacea to cure the ills of industrial unrest which beset us in such times as we have just passed through, for only thus can, greater, broader, general prosperity be held captive in our midst to shower its bounty and its blessings upon us. Thus alone are we to enjoy greater happiness and contentment than it has ever been our privilege to experience.

Let our slogan then be

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Hamilton, Ontario.

## THE NEED OF GREEN FEED

Green feed, in some form, constitutes an essential part of any well balanced poultry ration, whether for young chicks, growing stock or adult birds.

The modern tendency is to give a somewhat narrow ration containing protein in a highly concentrated form. This is particularly true with regard to poultry kept in confinement and fed heavily for egg production, as a large proportion of the birds on our Canadian farms during at least five months of the year. A liberal supply of green feed minimizes the dangers of this system by adding both bulk and variety to the ration, and at the same time replaces a certain quantity of grain.

Green feed is valuable, not only for its succulence, which makes it palatable to poultry, but also because it contains mineral matter, including nutritive constituents, necessary to sustain life, promote growth, and assure reproduction. Foremost among these constituents are the vitamins, the absence of which from any ration, whether for humans, ani-

male or birds, will ultimately prove fatal.

Therefore it behoves every poultry keeper, whether backyarder, specialist, or farmer to make provision for an ample supply of green feed in some form, and in view of the shortness of our growing season, and the late spring experienced this year, no time should be lost.

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consumption, and that which is to be held for winter use. Certain varieties, however, are grown for both purposes, this being particularly true of grasses and leguminous plants.

Among the green feeds which are to be used as soon as grown, rape holds first place by reason of its quick growth, palatability and value for cleaning and freshening the yards. The best winter variety is Dwarf Essex, and it should be sown broadcast. Under normal weather conditions it is ready for grazing from five to six weeks after being sown.

Alfalfa makes excellent green feed for growing stock, and when cured is valuable for winter feeding. It has the added advantage of being able to withstand prolonged drought.

The favorite varieties are Grimm and Turkestan.

Mangels or semi-sugar beets form the bulk of the green feed for winter use; they are easily harvested, keep well, and generally crop well. The Mammoth Long Red or Gate Post use; they are easily harvested, keep a higher percentage of dry matter. Mangels should not be fed immediately after being harvested, as when very fresh they might cause bowel troubles.

The Jerusalem Artichoke, and especially the Mammoth French White, deserves more attention from poultrymen. Extremely hardy and prolific, it can be grown almost anywhere and under any conditions. The green shoots form abundant shade and su-

cient feed for growing stock, the closeness of the foliage helps to choke out weeds, while the tubers keep well, are relished for winter feed for laying hens and early spring feed for little chicks.

Details regarding methods and time for planting all the above men-

tioned kinds of green feed will be found in bulletins 87 and 88 (second series) and pamphlet 23, which may be obtained free from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

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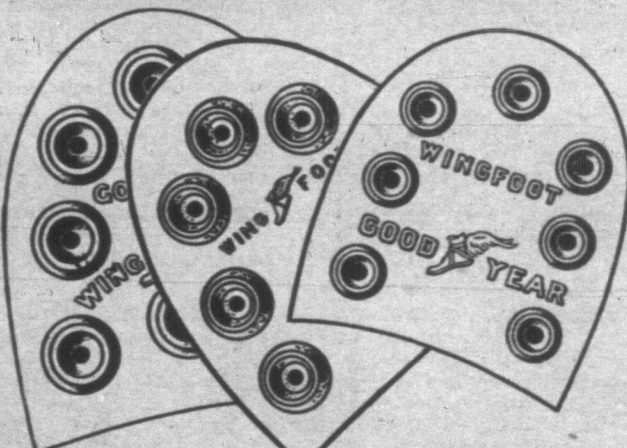
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# OUR HOME PAGE

## Your Home and You

By HELEN KENDALL

### HOME PORTRAITURE.

The most charming portrait in the world is that of a happy, unconscious child, taken in its home setting—a precious family document out of the very heart of home life.

Amateur snapshots, especially those taken indoors, are rarely satisfactory. Out of doors, with the whole sky filled with light, there is generally greater success; though even then many persons make the mistake of having bright sunshine in the figure, which makes spotty white areas and very black shadows.

At this time of year, however, the problem is that of getting good interior snaps. This is very difficult because the light is concentrated near the windows, and yet the child, if placed in the window, is apt to have one side too light and the other side a deep shade, because the farther

side of the room provides no light. A flash light is rarely satisfactory, because it startles the child, in the first place, and makes a glaring, unnatural light in the second place.

The best results are obtained by covering the windows with full, thin white curtains which diffuse the sunlight. Cheesecloth is good for this purpose. Now on the other side of the room, fasten up a large white sheet which will reflect the light from the window and provide that all-around light that is available outdoors. This sheet can be fastened to a movable stand—a couple of clothes poles, for example, and placed wherever reflected light is needed.

The most beguiling pictures are those where the child is unconsciously absorbed in some play. If you want a natural, happy look directly into the camera, speak brightly to the baby in a quick way, and snap just as he turns to you. One of the most attractive home pictures I ever saw was of a baby's first steps. The father knelt on the floor, and just as the baby started toward him, snapped the picture. The excited rapturous look on the baby's face was charming.

## TRAINING FOR UNSELFISHNESS

By May E. Wilson

Not long ago I heard a very lovely woman say, "If my parents had realized how unkind their love for me was when I was a child, they would have saved me many tears. I was allowed my own way in everything and grew up a disagreeable,

and selfish girl. Later when I had to leave home and go among people I found I had to reform myself to be even tolerated. It was a long, heart-breaking task, which I had to struggle through alone, overcoming habits which might easily have been kept

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from becoming habits if I had been guided wisely in my childhood.

Many parents seem to overlook or underestimate the importance of the first appearance of undesirable tendencies in their children which can be overcome, if properly treated while children are still young.

Ill-temper, selfishness, teasing and fault finding can be kept from becoming unlovely characteristics if a wise guide gives help at the right time.

At the root of wrong doing one can always find selfishness. It besets the only child in a home where adults seem to exist to please and spoil him, as well as the little wail on the street where to "have" he has to "snatch." For either of these children, the kindergarten is a blessing. Here in happy surroundings he learns to share in work and play—to give as well as take.

Here a child learns to hang up his wraps; to care for his rubbers; to sit erect, overcoming a desire to slide in his chair; to obey the directions of the teacher, given sometimes by voice, sometimes by the piano; to yield his individual desire and do the thing that is right for him to do at that moment.

The child who at home makes no effort to help himself in putting on his wraps, who sticks out his feet for someone to put on his rubbers, is encouraged to try and do these things for himself, not only by the teacher, but most of all by the sight of the more independent children delightfully accomplishing the task of slipping on rubbers, putting on coats and struggling successfully with slippery buttons.

But perhaps the games help most to develop unselfishness. Early in life one needs to learn to share—to be a good loser—to relinquish smilingly to someone else, and for five days a week kindergarten offers a splendid opportunity.

In a large group of children, where each has equal rights, the selfish child comes to see the need of respecting those rights, which he does by waiting his turn and sharing with others. And so the pictures, songs, stories, games and handwork open up to him the world about him and lead him from selfishness, out of himself; to unselfishness.

## An Old Fashioned Quality---Respect

By Carrie E. Ritter

"Mother had a hen-party yesterday," gleefully exclaims a young girl of sweet sixteen. "Mother had seven old hens here and you ought to have heard them cackle and seen them eat ice-cream."

Many people might call this a cute up-to-date speech, but the mother of this same girl complains, "Mary is not respectful to me. She thinks I'm old, too, and I'll not be fifty-six until September. I don't see why she talks so about my age."

Usually observing these cases we wonder how much of this is training or rather lack of it. We notice the same attitude in the parents not infrequently in speaking of, or to, elderly relatives. Children are often allowed to be saucy to their grandparents or to their elders.

So it comes to us that the atmosphere in which a child is reared is responsible for his respect or disrespect for those older or in authority. Sometimes it is not the words so much as the tone in which the parent speaks of an elderly person that conveys disrespect.

There has always seemed to me to be a natural bond between children and very elderly persons. The little ones love stories which the older ones can tell delightfully. I know of a case in which a grandmother and her only granddaughter are chums. They camped together for a month when the rest of the family did not care to go. "Grandma had the time of her life," explained the girl, "only we did eat such lot, both of us, it kept her busy. The young folks used to come over too. Grandma let us have all kinds of fun, and invited them to meals. She seemed to enjoy it as much as I did."

It was the same girl who said of her grandmother, "Grandma does not hear very well over the phone, in fact she does not hear it ring unless she is in the room with it, but don't hesitate to call her up, there are some persons she can understand so she will answer if possible."

Does not this sound better than, "She's so deaf as a post, what's the good of her trying to understand anything? No use your telephoning unless mother is home, or I am."

We wonder, yes, we wonder very much if the attitude of sons and daughters-in-law to aging widowed mothers has anything to do with the way young people speak of "Grandma."

"Old folks aren't wanted." You hear it often. Perhaps they are not, but sometimes it may be their own fault because years before they allowed themselves to speak carelessly of other elderly persons, forgetful of the law of suggestion. Let us be thankful for the mothers who taught us that filial respect and consideration were their due, that members of the generation older than themselves are to be treated with deference, loving care, and gentle thoughtfulness for their comfort, and that selfishness and disrespect to our seniors are neither more uplifting nor ennobling to our own characters than they are pleasant to the elderly people.

## Teaching Your Child Self-Confidence

By Helen Gregg Green

"Mummy, look at my airplane. Look, Mummy, dear! Look!" begged six year old Carroll. "Isn't it just a beauty?"

"Calm yourself, Carroll, your airplane is no better than Micky's. Besides, honey boy, it is nothing to get excited about."

Carroll's happy little face fell, and his eyes lost their sparkle.

"Guess it isn't much good, Mummy. But I did think you'd like it." And Carroll and Micky picked up their once-prized airplanes, and shuffled out of the room, as if half ashamed of having shown so much enthusiasm.

"I must kill his egotism," Carroll's mother exclaimed. "He's simply full of it."

But a mutual friend of Carroll's mother and of mine, a wise, young girl for her year's grandmother, thought differently.

"My dear Zelia, you haven't the right perspective at all. There's a vast difference between egotism and self-confidence. Nothing wrong with a dollar claiming it's worth a hundred cents, is there? The fault would be claiming anything less for itself. A child will grow and expand because of self-confidence. He will learn to develop qualities and a character that will have to live up to his self-esteem. Carroll's mother interrupted.

"But I think—"

"Pardon me, my dear, but I still have the floor," laughed the little

Wise One. "You did not play fair with Carroll when you told him that Micky's airplane was as well built as his. It was not, and you knew it! Carroll knows it, and Micky knows it. You were deliberately trying to shatter a wonderful possession, self-confidence. It's the 'I can's' and the 'I will's,' that make the most out of life. Not the 'I can't's' and 'I won't's'."

Carroll's mother's face was radiant. "Thank you, dear, I'm so grateful," she smiled. "I guess all of us need to be awakened up sometimes. I had never thought of my boy's sureness in his ability in the light of self-confidence before. I'll change my 'system' this very day."

That was four year's ago, and Carroll's mother's "system" has been a different one these four years.

Carroll is now a charming youngster, full of poise and self-confidence. His teacher tells me she thinks he's an admirable boy.

"What is his best characteristic, Miss Lloyd?" I asked. "What is there about him that appeals to you most?"

"It's his self-confidence. His belief in himself," she told me.

"And do you encourage this in all your children?" I was very much interested.

"Indeed I do!" she answered. "Too many children get little encouragement at home. Will parents never learn the great difference between egotism and self-confidence. I walked away, wondering too."

## Flower Garden In The Spring

To all lovers of flowers the garden in spring is a most enjoyable place; here one meets old friends among the flowering plants, which, perhaps, one has watched the development of for years. In many gardens, however, there is a dearth of spring flowers, but as there are so many hardy desirable plants, this could easily be remedied if there was a desire to do so.

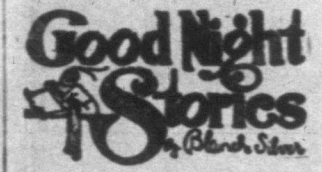
As soon as the snow is gone one may have the Snowdrop, Snowflake, Crocus, Chionodoxa, and Scilla among bulbs, soon to be followed, by the Daffodils and Tulips. Hardy Primulas soon mingle with the bulbs as

do the Iceland Poppy, Trillium, Trollius, Doronicum, Epimedium, and other early spring flowers; while close behind are the Columbine, Bleeding Heart, Sweet Rocket and Iris, and many others.

As one looks at the garden as it now is one can picture how it would be improved, if in another year, there were flowers where there are no flowers now; where yellow, red or white would add to the general effect; where a low growing plant or a tall plant would improve the appearance of the border. As one is likely to forget these things after the spring is gone, a good plan is to write on a label or small piece of wood the kind of plant which is desired in each place where improvement can be made; then when the proper time for plant-

ing arrives, if such a plant is put there, it will not be long before there will be a marked improvement in the garden in spring, and this method can be followed with good results for the whole season.

Let all who love flowers, then, plan for improvement on the garden next spring; a little improvement each year would soon result in a great change and make the home grounds much more attractive.



## PEGGY MEETS MAMA AND DADDY FLAMINGO

"Oh, dear," Peggy mused, as she saw the long legged bird standing in the lake. "What a funny-looking bird that is!"

The bird turned around and looked at PEGGY, then opened its big, hooked beak and laughed.

"I'm not any funnier looking to you than you are to me," he said, twisting his long neck. "What country do you come from, anyway? You certainly don't live in Africa, do you?"

"Oh, no, indeed," replied Peggy politely. "I live in North America. We're just visiting Aunt Bell. I'm sorry that I laughed and called you funny."

"Pshaw! That's all right," replied the bird, good naturedly. "Mama Flamingo and I never would take the beauty prize. Our necks and legs are too long."

"Well, I guess they wouldn't be long if you did not need them that way," Peggy said.

"You're right there," sighed Mr. Flamingo. "We need our long legs for wading. See my feet?" And he held up one foot for Peggy to see.

"It's webbed like a duck's. That helps me in swimming, and my long neck helps me to get my food from the bottom of the lake. But if you want a good laugh you should see Mama Flamingo sitting on her eggs. When she tries to get off it's the funniest sight you ever saw! Of course she's touchy about her long legs, so if you happen to see her on the nest be careful not to let her see you laugh."

"And she won't object if you take me home with you?" Peggy asked. "I'd love to go. Do you suppose she'd mind my pecking into her nest?"

"No, indeed," replied Daddy Flamingo. "Just don't laugh out loud or you'll hurt her feelings. Hop up on my back and we'll be there before you know it."

He stooped down so Peggy could climb up on his back. She held tightly to his long neck and away they scooted through the air like a great white ship.

They found Mama Flamingo sitting on her nest. It was all that Peggy could do to keep her face straight when she saw how she had to fix her long legs to be comfortable. They were stretched right out behind her like two yellow sticks.

"Mama, this is Peggy," said Daddy Flamingo. "She wants to peek into our nest if it's convenient."

Mama Flamingo looked embarrassed, but after much awkward scrambling, she finally got up on her long legs. Peggy had to keep her eyes on the nest of eggs for fear she might laugh and hurt Mama Flamingo's feelings.

"I'd just love to see the babies when they hatch," Peggy said. "I

do think you're such interesting birds."

"Then by all means come back when they are out of their shells. I'd love to have you," said Mama Flamingo, crawling back on her nest

once more. "I don't mind folks visiting me if they don't laugh at me." Peggy promised to return, and pat in deep shade, because the farther Flamingo she ran home to tell her Aunt Bell what she had seen.

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### British Labor Party and The Ruhr Conflict

The publication of the recent German note concerning the Ruhr question has evoked from the Parliamentary Labor Party the following suggestions for the solution of the questions at issue.

(1) That no settlement can be reached which proceeds upon the assumption that Germany should be dismembered still further, that German sovereignty over German territory and people should be limited by outside authority, that it should be kept permanently in a state of economic vassalage.

(2) That the immediate need is a definite fixing of German financial responsibilities, to be followed at once by the flotation of international loans secured upon German resources so as to enable restoration payments to be made without further delay to France and Belgium.

(3) That a special session of the League of Nations should be immediately summoned to arrange for the admission of Germany as a member and to proceed to settle conditions of national security in Europe, the Allies and associated Governments concurrently negotiating final agreements regarding debts and the distribution of indemnities and other assignments under the Treaty of Versailles, in the event of this complete settlement being negotiated, and in order to give Europe a fair start in peace and reconstruction, the party declares that this country should be prepared to take a generous attitude regarding debts, mandates and forfeited property, not only because such an attitude is morally required, but also because continued unrest and a sense of injustice are ruinous to trade, provocative of war, and dangerous to civil liberty and constitutional reform.

(4) The Party, without committing itself to all the details of the proposal of the German Government, believes that it affords a basis for negotiation between the German and Allied Governments, and urges upon the British Government to issue a statement at once to the above effect and to promote a conference between the parties concerned.

(5) The Party also considers that the time has now come for a complete withdrawal of the troops of occupation, and that if that is not agreed to by the Allies our Government should seriously consider the immediate withdrawal of the British troops.

regiments—one for each commune. The active army comprises all Fascists between the ages of 18 and 30 years who express the wish to take part in it, as well as ex-soldiers of all ages.

The reserve army comprises all Fascists who do not form part of the active army.

Whoever desires to join the Fascist army must take an oath. The soldiers of this army receive a badge and an identity card.

The above particulars have been obtained from "Le Railement," the journal of the Belgian National Union of Railwaymen which takes great trouble to keep the workers informed concerning the activities of the masters of brute force.

In reporting the creation of the "Fascist force," Le Peuple, the socialist daily, does not manifest any great anxiety. But it adds: "It is as well to know people who aim at importing into Belgium the manners, tendencies, practices and procedure of black-shirted jowls of Italy . . . however, amusing their parody may be, it behoves us to watch these swashbucklers . . . whose noses we may some day have to tweak."

### Workers in the Food and Drink Trades

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Workers in the Food and Drink Trades was held at Basle on April 22nd and 23rd.

The Executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions was represented by Comrade Finmen.

The report on the work done by the Executive Committee stated that as a result of the connections which have been established with the workers in English-speaking countries the International has increased its sphere of influence. At the present moment the Federation is in touch with all organizations of workers in the Food and Drink Trades throughout the whole world. It is expected that a number of these organizations will affiliate in the near future. At present 27 Unions with a total membership of 570,000 are affiliated. During the year under review the Italian and the Jugoslavian unions have affiliated.

With reference to the boycott against the firm of E. Remy & Co. in Wygmaal, Belgium, it was stated that the factories belonging to this firm in Belgium and Germany have been closed down because of the difficulty of finding markets. Nevertheless, the firm continues to refuse to accept the conditions presented by the Executive of the International Federation.

The Executive decided unanimously to continue the boycott with all the means at its disposal.

The Executive Committee had also to deal with the question of accepting the affiliation of unions which belong to the Moscow Red Trade Union International. These Unions have been provisionally affiliated up to the present. The Congress must decide as to the definite affiliation of these unions. After thoroughly examining the situation and on the grounds of experience the Executive came to the conclusion that the affiliation cannot be accepted. The conditions under which organized co-operation would be possible are non-existent. The Russian comrades informed the Executive that they regard it as their duty to join with the other Red organizations within the Federation in order to establish a Propaganda Committee, the object of which will be to secure a rupture of all relations with the Amsterdam International. The Executive could not give its support to these disruptive tactics. It was decided to present the following resolution to the International Congress of Workers in the Food and Drink Trades.

"That we do not accept the definite affiliation of the Russian Union or of those Unions which are affiliated to the Moscow Red International.

A Joint Working Agreement should be drawn up with these Unions in order, on the one hand, to secure co-operation in connection with all questions for which co-operation is necessary and in order to render joint action possible, and on the other hand, to create the conditions for real organized unity and future amalgamation."

### TUBERCULOSIS IN PORTO RICO

(Continued from page 1.)

pagation of the disease. Black coffee, rice and beans in great quantities, and sometimes bananas, oranges, and plantains complete the list.

Both the housing and the diet are due chiefly to the prevailing economic conditions. A wage of thirty cents to one dollar per day, generally fifty cents, makes it impossible for the laborer to support his family, to furnish habitable homes, and to purchase adequate food. Employers say that the average laborer does not do enough work to entitle him to higher wages; and this may be admitted. But the laborer cannot do better work because he suffers not only from tuberculosis, but also from hookworm and malnutrition. He cannot afford to do what his doctors advise, and in consequence he cannot give his employer better labor. This vicious circle can be broken, but it has not yet been.

A comparative check by name of all the reported cases and reported deaths from tuberculosis in Porto Rico during the last two-and-a-half years showed that sixty per cent of the tuberculosis deaths were never reported as cases. In other words, more than one-half of the death reports supplied the first official intimation that the patient had been ill at all. The illness is probably concealed as long as possible, sometimes until death, and in many cases of the reported cases until the patient was in a moribund state.

Most Porto Rico clinics employ physicians who hold clinics for patients at convenient places and who later visit patients who are unable to come in person. More of these clinics are recommended. Other recommendations are for the establishment of social work, the supplying of free sputum cups, better reporting of cases, increased hospital accommodations, education of children along health lines, and the working out of a wage scale that will give the laborer a chance to preserve his own life and the lives of his family.

The great mass of the workers of the island are employed in the sugar, tobacco, fruit raising, and coffee industries.

The fullest instruction and the fullest enjoyment are never derived from books till we have ventilated the ideas thus obtained in free and easy chat with others.

### CANAL BOAT CHILDREN

Children living on canal boats form the subject of a survey recently completed by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. While the number of these children is said not to be large, the conditions under which they are living are declared to present unusually serious problems. The report of the survey, appearing in the latest issue of the Monthly Labor Review and also made public by the Children's Bureau in the form of an illustrated leaflet entitled "Canal Boat Children," states that the canals surveyed represented both the old systems on which barges are drawn by mules, and the new systems on which steam has been substituted for animal power. Altogether, 334 children were found living on canal boats during the year of the study. On all canals the fact that the nature of the work necessitates long periods away from home on shore is an impelling motive to boatmen to take their families with them, although some recently formed transportation companies are forbidding the presence of women and children on the boats.

Many families find it difficult to get a doctor on case of sickness or accident. A number of children had been born on the boats or at lock-houses or other chance stopping places, where the mother had neither friends nor home conveniences. Fresh milk was difficult to secure and most families used it very irregularly. In many cases, especially on the boats of the older canals, sleeping accommodations were entirely inadequate. The lack of social life and the long hours of travel rendered opportunities for recreation very meagre.

The principal difference between life on the old and the new canals, so far as the children are concerned, is to be found in the fact that on the former child labor is profitable while on the latter there is little place for it. On the older canals most of the children worked for long hours driving mules and assisting with other parts of the work. On the new canals very few children were employed at boat work. However, in both cases the children's schooling is interfered with. The boating season on the canals studied ranged from 7 to 9 months in length, and from half to three-fourths of the children whose school records were secured were below the normal school grades for their ages.

### International Conference at Amsterdam

The commission appointed by the Frankfurt Conference to negotiate with the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions met at Amsterdam on May 3rd, and conferred with the Secretaries of the International Federation of Trade Unions in the afternoon.

The Commission explained in de-

### Late Planting of Garden Vegetables

A great many of our vegetables requiring a comparatively short season for development are raised and used only once during the season in the average kitchen garden. Experience has shown that a succession of these crops is both possible and practical, and, although the early vegetables may in a measure be replaced by the later maturing sorts, they are, nevertheless, appreciated if available during the entire season. Spinach is as acceptable during August and September as in June; crisp fresh lettuce will make just as good a salad in autumn as in the early summer; green peas are a favorite dish at any time of the year; and late garden beets and carrots always seem to come in at the right time.

By correct arrangement and choice of the right vegetables, such vegetables may be made to follow each other, thus making the garden more productive and eliminating the vacant spaces. Late cabbage may be transplanted into the vacant spaces left by early peas; spinach will follow radish and lettuce; and peas will successfully follow any of the earliest vegetables.

On the Dominion Experimental Station at Lennoxville it has been found that the most satisfactory varieties for late planting, and the latest dates at which they may be successfully planted, are as follows:

Spinach, Victoria—August 5th.  
Radish, French Breakfast—Aug. 5th.  
Lettuce, Grand Rapids—July 15th.  
Garden Beet, Detroit Dark Red—July 15th.  
Garden Carrot, Chantenay—July 5th.  
Pea, Thos. Laxton—July 5th.  
Cabbage, Copenhagen Market—June 20th.  
Cauliflower, Early Snowball—June 20th.

In all the late sowings the seed requires a deeper covering than if sown in the spring. During the summer months the surface of the soil is often quite hot and usually too dry to permit of germination. Seed planted shallow will, therefore, germinate poorly, and any seedlings that may get started will usually die during the first dry spell as a result of the young roots not being able to reach moisture. Accordingly the depth at

which the seed should be placed is governed by the depth at which moist soil may be found. This will usually be from one to two inches.

For further information on this subject write to your nearest Experimental Farm or Station.

He that hires one garden which he is able to look after cats birds—he that hires more than one will be eaten by the birds.

It is no disgrace not to be able to do everything, but to undertake or pretend to do what you are not made for, is not only shameful, but extremely troublesome and vexatious.

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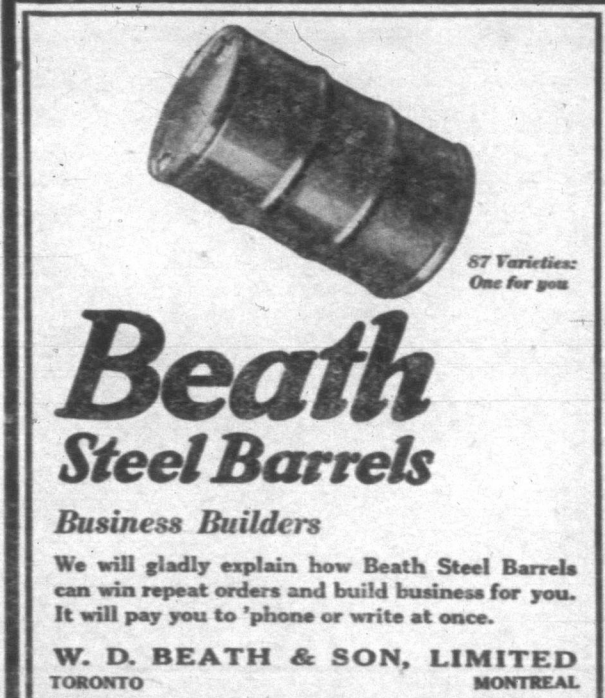
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### Parody of Fascism in Belgium

Little Belgium, who for some time had boasted her "Unions Civiques" of strike breakers, has recently begun to harbour a "faisceau" modelled on the "fascio" of Mussolini. The constitution of the "Faisceau Belge" and its programme are explained in a circular distributed in Brussels and worded as follows:

"Fascism is a political doctrine which places high above all else a patriotism single and indivisible; the fascist is the sincere and disinterested patriot who adheres by oath to fascism.

The "Fascist Belge" has adopted as its motto: order, work, economy; its aim is the re-establishment of the material wealth of Belgium and the conservation of the moral wealth which has been bequeathed to us by our 40,000 heroes slain in the great war. For this purpose it counts upon the co-operation of the manual workers, the intellectuals, the youth of our country, our men of business, etc.

The "Faisceau Belge" is composed of a Supreme Council and an army. The Fascist army comprises an active army and a reserve.

The Fascist Army is divided into

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